

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

RAMIRO HERNANDEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREEN TREE SERVICES, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:15-cv-02084-MMD-NJK

ORDER

On May 9, 2016, this Court issued an order dismissing the complaint with leave to amend and directed Plaintiff to file an amended complaint within fifteen (15) days. (ECF No. 21.) The fifteen-day period has now expired, and Plaintiff has not filed an amended complaint or otherwise responded to the Court's order.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply

1 with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal
2 for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).


3 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to
4 obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several
5 factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need
6 to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy
7 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic
8 alternatives. *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*,
9 833 F.2d at 130; *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

10 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in
11 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket,
12 weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs
13 in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of
14 unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action.
15 See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor — public
16 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits — is greatly outweighed by the factors
17 in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his
18 failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of
19 alternatives" requirement. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132-33;
20 *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court's order requiring Plaintiff to file an amended
21 complaint within fifteen days expressly stated: "Plaintiff has fifteen (15) days to file an
22 amended complaint. Failure to file an amended complaint will result in dismissal with
23 prejudice." (ECF No. 21 at 4.) Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would
24 result from his noncompliance with the Court's order to file an amended complaint within
25 fifteen (15) days.

26 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed with prejudice based on
27 Plaintiff's failure to file an amended complaint in compliance with this Court's May 9,
28 2016, order.

1 It is further ordered that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

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3 DATED THIS 14th day of June 2016.

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5 MIRANDA M. DU
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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